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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/725,508	11/30/2000	Masayuki Hoshi	P107156-00030	8912	
75	7590 07/14/2004			EXAMINER	
ARENT FOX KINTNER PLOTKIN & KAHN, PLLC Suite 600 1050 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20036-5339			CHUONG, TRUC T		
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
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·			DATE MAILED: 07/14/2004		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

• / •					
	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	09/725,508	HOSHI, MASAYUKI			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Truc T Chuong	2174			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).					
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 Ag	oril 20 <u>04</u> .				
•	<u> </u>				
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims					
4) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.					
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access Applicant may not request that any objection to the of Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction of the oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner	epted or b) objected to by the liderawing(s) be held in abeyance. See on is required if the drawing(s) is object.	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.					
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:				

Art Unit: 2174

DETAILED ACTION

- 1. This communication is responsive to Amendment C, filed 04/27/04.
- 2. Claims 1-12 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 9, 11, and 12 are independent claims. In Amendment C, claims 1, 2, and 4-12 are amended. This action is made non-final.
- 3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. Claims 1-4, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Young et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,808,608).

As to claim 1, Young teaches timer reservation device for starting a recording onto a record medium automatically at a reserved date and time, comprising

reservation setting means capable of setting a first reservation program to reserve repetitive executions of a reservation setting for a plurality of days (fig. 4), said first reservation setting extending from a recording start time to a recording end time (col. 24 lines 14-64 and fig. 25);

remaining capacity detecting means for detecting the recordable remaining capacity of said record medium (col. 8 line 66 and figs. 12-13); and

calculating means for calculating up to what date the recording of said first reservation program is executable on said record medium (col. 4 lines 29-36), based on the recordable

Art Unit: 2174

remaining capacity (figs. 12-13) and the recording time of one execution of said first reservation program (variable length, col. 4 lines 52-67).

As to claim 2, Young teaches the timer reservation device according to claim 1, wherein: the timer reservation device further comprises an onscreen data generating unit for generating a video signal to display specifics of said first reservation program and the due date calculated by said calculation means on a screen of a display means externally connected to the timer reservation device (col. 5 lines 31-58, col. 17 lines 25-27, figs. 4-7 and 13).

As to claim 3, Young teaches the timer reservation device according to claim 1, wherein said reservation setting means selects at least one from among daily, day of week, Monday-Saturday, and Monday-Friday to reserve the repetitive executions of said reservation setting for a plurality of days (repeatedly recorded in CH7 of fig. 4).

As to claim 4, Young teaches the timer reservation device according to claim 1, wherein: the timer reservation device compresses a record signal at a predetermined compression rate (EP or SP of fig. 4) and recording the resultant on said record medium (What's on This Tape of fig. 13); and

said calculating means calculates a recording capacity necessary for one execution of the first reservation setting of said first reservation program based on the recording time of one execution of said first reserved program and said compression rate, subtracts the necessary recording capacity from the recordable capacity repetitively, and sets the due date at the date of the last reservation setting to be executed with remaining capacity (Element 88, Tape Time Remaining, fig. 13).

Art Unit: 2174

As to claim 11, it is individually similar in scope to claim 1 above; therefore, rejected under similar rationale.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. Claims 5-10, and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Young et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,808,608) in view of Windows NT Screen Capture 1 and 2.

As to claim 5, Young teaches the timer reservation device according to claim 2, wherein: said reservation setting means is also capable of setting a second reservation program to reserve an execution of a second reservation setting at a designated date alone, said second reservation setting extending from a recording start time to a recording end time (CH 13 of fig. 4, and Start and End Time of fig. 25); and

the timer reservation device, if said second reservation program is to be executed prior to the first-to-be-executed reservation setting of said first reservation program (the viewer can select priority for each channel, col. 16 lines 53-67); however, Young does not clearly teach requires a recording capacity smaller than or equal to the recordable capacity of said record medium, displays on said display means that the recording to be executed for said second reserved program is recordable on said record medium. Windows NT Screen Capture 1 clearly demonstrates a display is showing the recording (copying) status of the process if there is enough disk space. It would have been obvious at the time of the invention, a person with ordinary skill in the art would want to have this status feature of the Windows NT to Young's schedule system to be able to cancel the recording (copying) process.

Art Unit: 2174

As to claim 6, Young teaches the timer reservation device according to claim 5, wherein the timer reservation device, if said second reservation program is to be executed prior to the first-to-be-executed reservation setting of said first reservation program and requires a recording capacity greater than the recordable capacity of said record medium (see claim 5 above); however, Young does not teach displaying on said display means that the recording for said second reservation program is unrecordable on said record medium. Windows NT Screen Capture 2 clearly demonstrates an error message is showing the status of unrecordable (unable to copy) of the process. It would have been obvious at the time of the invention, a person with ordinary skill in the art would want to add this error status feature of the Windows NT to Young's schedule system to notify the user.

As to claim 7, it is individually similar in scope to claim 6 above; therefore, rejected under similar rationale.

As to claim 8, the limitation of this claim can be found in claims 6 and 7. Note the rejections of claims 6 and 7 above.

As to claim 9, the limitations of this claim can be found in claims 1 and 5. Note the rejections of claim 1 and 5 above.

As to claim 10, it is individually similar in scope to claim 2 above; therefore, rejected under similar rationale.

As to claim 12, it is individually similar in scope to claim 9 above; therefore, rejected under similar rationale.

Art Unit: 2174

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed in Amendment A have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants argued the following:

Microsoft Windows NT Screen Captures 1-2 do not show that all files may be copied to the desired destination, and the user does not know until the copy is complete that there is room for all the files.

The Examiner disagrees for the following reasons:

Microsoft Windows NT Screen Captures 1-2 show a process of copying files into a floppy A; however, the process does not actually copy the files into the floppy disk, the process just temporally saves files into another memory location (e.g. hard drive), and then comparing the saved data with available floppy disk space before moving data from the temporary space (hard drive) to the floppy disk. Therefore, the user surely knows that there is enough disk space before the actual copy process is completed.

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Truc T Chuong whose telephone number is 703-305-5753. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th and alternate Fridays 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine L. Kincaid can be reached on 703-308-0640. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2174

Page 7

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Truc T. Chuong

07/07/04

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